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TUC CRITICISM OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT POLICY

SMALL MAJORITY ON CENSURE MOTION CAUSES CONCERN

ECONOMIC ALLIANCE WITH UNITED STATES AGAINST RUSSIA "DANGEROUS"

LONDON, OCT. 25.—TOP MEMBERS OF THE CABINET MET WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, AT NO. 10 DOWNING STREET LATE TO-DAY AND DISCUSSED THE 40 PER CENT VOTE CAST AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY BY THE POWERFUL TRADES UNION CONGRESS, THE LABOUR REGIME'S MAIN SUPPORT.

Several members of the Congress assailed the Labour Government's attitude towards Franco Spain and for what they termed "the dangerous economic alliance with the United States against Russia," but failed to muster enough votes to pass a resolution of censure on the Government's foreign policy. However, the critics of Mr. Bevin's policies polled 2,444,000 votes against 3,557,000 when the resolution was put to the meeting.

The TUC vote, coincidentally, came on the eve of Mr. Bevin's departure for New York to participate in the United Nations and Foreign Ministers' Council meetings.

The motion declared: "We note that the policy pursued in Greece has strengthened the hands of the reactionary forces, facilitated favourable conditions for the return of the monarchy, and led to suppression of the progressive forces."

"In Spain the continuation of economic and diplomatic relations with General Franco assists in maintaining Fascism. In Germany failure to de-Nazify the country and establish democratic institutions and economic control is in opposition to the agreement reached at Potsdam."

"The relationship between the Soviet Union and this country has deteriorated during the past twelve months due to a policy of Anglo-American domination, and isolation of the Soviet Union, along with the tying of the economy of the British with that of capitalist America is in our view extremely dangerous and one that may prejudice the fulfilment of the Government's progressive programme."

Proposing the resolution on behalf of the Electrical Trades Union, Mr. E. Foulkes said that with Spain was increasing and it had been made clear in Parliament this would continue. "We believe the war has not been won while one Fascist is in a position of domination over the workers in any part of the world," he said.

"This motion expresses the viewpoint of the tremendous number of our members and members of other unions who have worked for the return of a Labour Government all our lives before it became fashionable," he said.

He warned that the Labour Government's great steps forward on the home front may be offset by the foreign policy "dictated by other principles than those of this movement."

Heading for War
Amid cheers, another delegate, speaking in support, said: "If we throw in our lot with America we are heading for an inevitable war and the British Isles will be destroyed."

Mr. Harold Clay opposed the resolution on behalf of his million strong Transport and General Workers' Union of which the General Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was the "builder and General Secretary until he entered the Government during the war."

Mr. Clay said his Union did not accept all the implications contained in the resolution and moved that it be referred to the General Council. Speaking for the General Council, Mr. George Gibson said the de-Nazification in the British zone of Germany adhered more closely to the Potsdam Declaration than was the case in any other zone.

The conference then accepted by 4,534,000 votes to 3,001,000 a resolution calling on Britain to sever all economic and diplomatic relations with General Franco.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. R. Edwards said: "Spain is the happy hunting ground of international financiers who are backing the policy of the present government. Spain is a police state and I say to Mr. Attlee and the Labour Government that to expect Spanish workers to overthrow a police state is asking them to undertake suicidal work which is impossible without the support of the working class movement."

New Aerodrome Vital To Needs Of The Colony

LONDON, OCT. 22.—Speedy decision by the British Government regarding the project for the construction of a new, modern airfield in Hongkong as the main air traffic centre in the Far East was urged in an article published in the London Times to-day.

Written by the Times Hongkong correspondent, the article said that in view of the unsuitability of the Kai Tak Airport, expert opinion in Hongkong favours the construction of an entirely new airport in the vicinity of the Deep Bay with two runways, each measuring 3,000 yards, and with adequate hangars and servicing buildings. The project is estimated at a cost of 4,000,000 pounds sterling and requires 30 months to complete.

The correspondent pointed out the importance of Hongkong as the heart of a network of Far Eastern air services as the colony is being used by American, British and Chinese aviation companies. If adequate accommodation is available, regular services from Australia, Holland, and France would soon be in operation.

The Kai Tak airfield could never be re-constructed or expanded in such a manner as to conform to modern aviation standards, its approach being surrounded by hills often enveloped in a mist. Due to the lack of hangar accommodations, planes have to be flown away from Kai Tak at times of approaching typhoons.

Criticising the laissez faire policy of the British Government in this matter, the article said that if the construction of a new, modern airfield is not hastened, Hongkong may be relegated to a secondary status as a Far Eastern air centre and China may attempt to meet increased demand for landing and take-off facilities by extending its Canton airfield.

Hongkong itself is financially impossible to bear the whole burden of the construction costs, therefore, the article suggested that the British Empire should come to the aid of Hongkong by outright financial grants or by guaranteeing whatever loans Hongkong may raise to pay for the project.—Central News.

ANGLO-EGYPT TALKS UNSUCCESSFUL

LONDON, OCT. 25 (UP).—The Egyptian Prime Minister, Ismail Sidki Pasha, will leave London by plane for Cairo to-morrow after four frank but unsuccessful talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, on the Sudan problem and on defence questions connected with the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

A Foreign Office communiqué to-night said the talks had been carried out in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere and that it was hoped they would lead to decisive results when Sidki Pasha and Abdul Hadi Pasha returned to Egypt.

Both British and Egyptian authoritative quarters were rather gloomy about the next stage of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

BRITISH DESTROYER FOR NORWEGIAN NAVY

Plymouth, Oct. 25.—The British destroyer, Cromwell (2,200 tons) was to-day formally handed over to the Royal Norwegian Navy at Devonport Dockyard.

The handing over ceremony was conducted by Admiral Sir Pridham Wipell, Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth Command, and the destroyer was re-named Bergen.

The Cromwell is the third vessel of its class to be transferred to the Royal Norwegian Navy recently.

An impressive ceremony marked the occasion. British and Norwegian sailors paraded at the dockside and while guards from the Royal Navy barracks and the Norwegians accorded salutes to the British and Norwegian flags, the naval band played the countries' national anthems.

Russia Agrees To Veto Power Debate By UNO

NEW YORK, OCT. 25 (UP).—Russia to-day abandoned her fight against United Nations General Assembly debate of the veto question and said she favoured "frank and open" discussion of all issues in the United Nations forum.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate, after offering strong initial opposition to the veto debate coming to the General Assembly floor, announced that Russia would not insist on her proposal to keep it off the agenda. He made his announcement after the United States, Britain and China announced that they favoured discussion of the veto issue although not necessarily favouring any change in the great Power veto right.

After long discussion as to whether the subject of fundamental human rights and freedoms would be recommended to the Social or Political Committee, Mr. Vyshinsky's suggestion that it should go to the Political Committee was adopted.

Meanwhile, the Soviet delegate proposed deletion from the agenda South Africa's statement on the future status of former German colonies in South-west Africa. He described the statement as an attempt to annex the territory, which is at present administered by South Africa under League of Nations mandate. He did not persist in his motion, however, and the item remains on the agenda.

Mr. Vyshinsky said South Africa proposed this annexation in contradiction to the Charter, which provided that ex-enemy territory would be placed under trusteeship. Its contradictory article 76, which expresses very clearly the spirit under which territories should be dealt with; in other words, that there should be a movement of dependent nations to become independent," he continued.

The South African proposal contradicts this principle and the very foundation on which the United Nations operates."

M. Spaak, chairman, intervened by saying that he found the South African request of the General Assembly to examine the desirability of a certain course quite proper.

Mr. Vyshinsky said: "If there are objections we will not persist in it as the Soviet Union will be able to discuss the substance of the question in another place."—Reuter and United Press.

Death Sentence Appeals Rejected

COPENHAGEN, OCT. 25.—The Danish high court to-day rejected appeals against the death sentence of seven Danes, who, on German orders, carried out the murders and 150 acts of sabotage during the war.

Appeals of three other members of a gang against life sentences were also dismissed.—Reuter.

GERMAN GIRL SHOT

Berlin, Oct. 25 (UP).—Army criminal investigators reported to-day that an American soldier accidentally shot to death a German girl last night as the pair were attempting to force open a closed door to get a package of cigarettes.

The investigators said in Caseln would be charged with involuntary manslaughter and illegal possession of the pistol.

Anglo-U.S. Protest Against Removal Of German Technicians

Berlin, Oct. 25.—The United States and Britain to-night protested to Russia against the mass removals of German skilled technicians and labourers from factories in the Soviet sector of Berlin to new jobs in Russia.

The protests were made late to-day in the weekly meeting of the four Allied commanders of Berlin. The Russian delegate, Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, refused to comment and the protests were referred to the Allied Control Council—the quadripartite governing body of Germany.

Reports reaching Berlin showed the deportation continuing to-day through the Russian zone. Officials of the German Central Administration for Industry in the Soviet zone reported thousands of lorries and large numbers of trains travelling from Russia to the Russian zone of Germany to collect the technicians' families, furniture, plant and equipment as part of the first phase of the operation which is planned to last about ten more days.

Officials said the operation was planned months ago, but was postponed in view of the elections, and state that already about 6,000 people have been deported from Saxony factories.

Plants Stripped

Industrial plants all over the Soviet zone are being stripped of their best machinery and German political circles are forecasting the eventual destruction of German economy in the Soviet zone.

A number of German administrative officials concerned with the zone are offering resignation hoping to avoid the responsibility for any chronic industrial situation which may arise.

The Russian zone will be unable to produce anything for reparations or enough for its own industrial requirements. Although many German plants were shipped to Russia early this year, the Russians apparently did not obtain enough qualified workers and according to returning German prisoners masses of German plants are rusting in various parts of Russia.

The Germans admit they stripped as much as possible of Russia's plants during the war.

Meanwhile, from Hamburg Reuter stated that the dismantling of the rocket plant at Bleicherode, south-east of Goettingen, was started yesterday morning and that several hundred specialists, who, until a few days ago, were producing parts of V-2 weapons, had "started on their march to Russia."

Another Hamburg report stated that 700 railway wagons were being held in readiness at Kaulsdorf station in Eastern Berlin, to transport technicians to the Soviet Union.—Reuter and United Press.

Communists Lose Ground Along Pinghan Railway

Nanking, Oct. 25.—Following the reported capture of Laishui and Yihai, respectively 30 and 30 miles north of Paoing, by Government troops, the Communists are slowly losing their grip on the Peiping-Paoing stretch of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

A Chinese press report said that the Communists are preparing to move their government from this area to Wei-Ai in north Honan.

Local garrison forces, which struck out from this virtually Communist-besieged city, have recovered Tsoho, 10 kilometres north of Paoing on the Peiping-Hankow Railway line. Severe fighting continued in the Hsueh area, 20 kilometres north of Paoing, where the Communists are putting in considerable fresh reinforcements.

Communist sabotage against the Peiping-Hankow line south of Paoing is being intensified, reported another message from Peiping to-day. Rails are being removed and wide ditches have been dug along the road beds.

Government troops in northern Shanai have entered Shunhai, midway between Taling and Talyuan.

The main Communist force in western Shantung, which was routed at Hsiao is now being regrouped in the area 15 kilometres east of Hsiao.—Reuter and Central News.

Reinforcements Sent To Bengal Riot Areas JUNGLE SEARCH BY ARMY PATROLS

LONDON, OCT. 25.—The Exchange Telegraph Agency to-day reported from Hajiganj, Bengal, that four Indian battalions and three Punjab regiments had arrived in Hajiganj to control Moslem-Hindu disturbances.

Military patrols searched jungles and tall elephant grass for miscreants hiding there.

The dispatch said there was a skirmish at the railway station to-day where a mob used shot guns. The police quickly suppressed the outbreaks, placing guards at the station and in nearby rice paddies.

Moslem leaders arrived from Calcutta and urged their followers to refrain from lawlessness, saying "it is Allah's wish."

Knife attacks injured four people—one fatally—before noon (local time) to-day in various parts of Boinaby a Government communiqué stated. The exterior of a place of worship in Central Bombay was slightly damaged earlier by an unknown person who ran away when challenged.

In Calcutta the police opened fire in the northern part of the city during communal incidents but it is not known whether there were any casualties. Five stabbings were reported. During the past few days there has been an increase of Hindu-Muslim incidents.

The Bengal Government, in a move to put an end to the communal brawls in Calcutta, to-day gave a warning that collective fines would henceforth be imposed on people of localities where such outrages occurred.

In Calcutta's Howrah suburb, a balcony crammed with men, women and children watching the Kali immersion (Hindu festival) crashed into the street to-day, killing four people and injuring 25.—United Press and Reuter.

Greek Premier's Plea For End Of Soviet Antagonism

ATHENS, OCT. 25 (UP).—The Greek Prime Minister, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, said to-day that it was not the Greek Government's fault that "we have not met with the necessary comprehension from the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union is opposed to our national claims in Paris."

Speaking at the Conference of all leaders of the parliamentary parties, Dr. Tsaldaris said the Government should continue its efforts for national claims and should simultaneously follow a policy of friendship in all directions.

"The Soviet attitude is due to antagonism of the Big Powers which is inevitably reflected on Greece. The Soviet attitude is not motivated from opposition toward any internal events in Greece," he said.

Dr. Tsaldaris advocated the adoption of a policy maintaining undisturbed peace through avoiding any provocation and repulsive and unfounded accusations. "We should frankly state our complaints to the Russians and wait the moment of improvement of our relations—which will not be long in coming. This moment will coincide with the improvement of relations between the Big Powers and Russia will understand that the Greek people's friendship is gained through friendly gestures."

The Greek Premier said the Government of a "morose" would request the Reconstruction Bank for a loan of \$1,635,000,000.

JEWEL THIEVES ACTIVE IN LONDON

LONDON, OCT. 25 (UP).—A highly-organised jewel thief ring was blamed to-night by Scotland Yard for the series of robberies in the London area during the last week.

A yard spokesman said the ring was believed to have headquarters in London and apparently obtained detailed information concerning the location of victims' valuables before pulling off robberies.

The latest robbery was at Angmering, home of Mrs. Vivian van Dam, wife of the owner of London's Windmill Theatre.

Moslem Members Of Interim Government

NEW DELHI, OCT. 25 (UP).—Five members of the Moslem League to the Indian provisional government were named to-night, thus settling the crisis which had been threatening since yesterday.

The crisis developed when it appeared the League might get the Home Ministry which was retained by the Indian National Congress.

In the Cabinet, the Indian Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, retained the portfolio for External Affairs. He also is Vice-Premier.

The new League members are: Lajpat Ali Khan (Finance); Chundrigar (Commerce); Abdul Rab Nishtar (Communications); Ghanzdar Ali Khan (Health); Jogendra Nath Mandal (Legislation).

Dr. John Mathai, formerly Finance Minister, took the Industries and Supplies portfolio and the former Commerce Minister, Cooberji Bhambha, took the portfolio for Mines and Power.

U.S. Army's Huge Occupation Commitments

WASHINGTON, OCT. 25 (UP).—The Assistant Secretary of War, Howard C. Petersen, announced to-day that the Army must ask Congress for nearly \$350,000,000 in deficiency appropriations to meet unforeseen costs of overseas occupation.

He said \$100,000,000 must be spent in Germany, mostly on additional costs of handling displaced persons. He said the remainder includes \$35,000,000 for Austria, \$3,000,000 for Italy, and \$212,000,000 for Korea, Japan and the Ryukus.

The Secretary said the number of displaced persons in Germany had increased during the last few months from about 400,000 to 650,000 and were mostly Polish and Jewish. Infiltrating into the American zone of Germany through Czechoslovakia.

He said an increased appropriation for Austria is needed because UNRRA relief ceases on December 31, making the Army responsible for feeding the civilians.

He also said that expenses ran far higher than anticipated in the occupation of Korea and Japan. He saw no immediate hope of a drop in overseas occupation costs within the next three years.

BAD NEWS FOR RADIO LISTENERS

LONDON, OCT. 25.—Ten spot groups on the sun, observed at Zehlendorf near Berlin, are likely to interfere with radio and telegraph services in all parts of the world this week-end, the Leipzig radio stated to-day.

Interference may be expected to begin about noon on Sunday and radio-activity may be followed by Northern Lights, the radio said.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

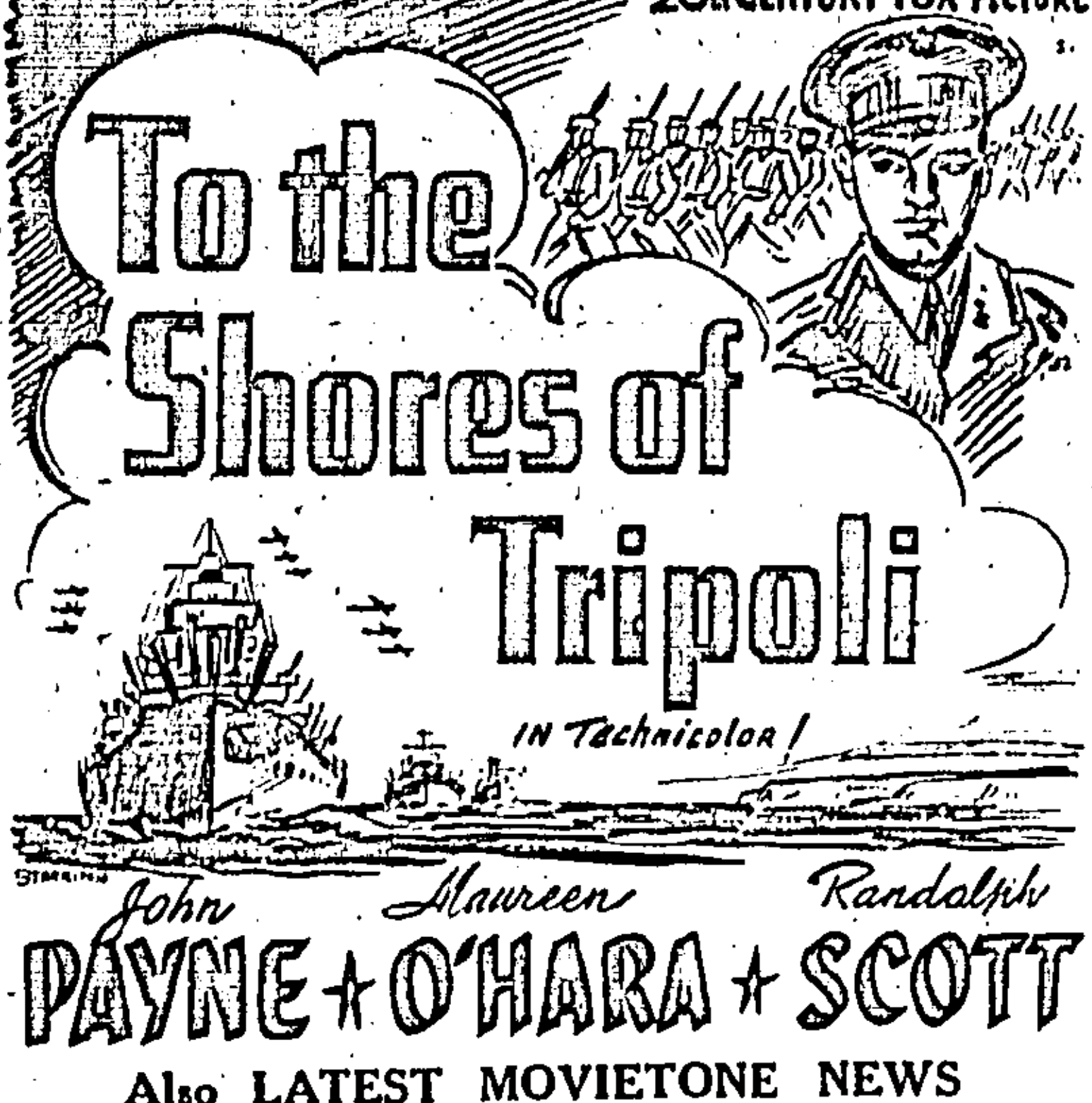
LONDON, OCT. 25 (UP).—The joint committee of the House of Lords to-day gave unanimous approval to the Bill passed by the House of Commons to erect a statue of the late President Roosevelt in London's Grosvenor Square.

The Minister of Works, Mr. George Tomlinson, said a £40,000 memorial fund would be raised by public subscription in small sums.

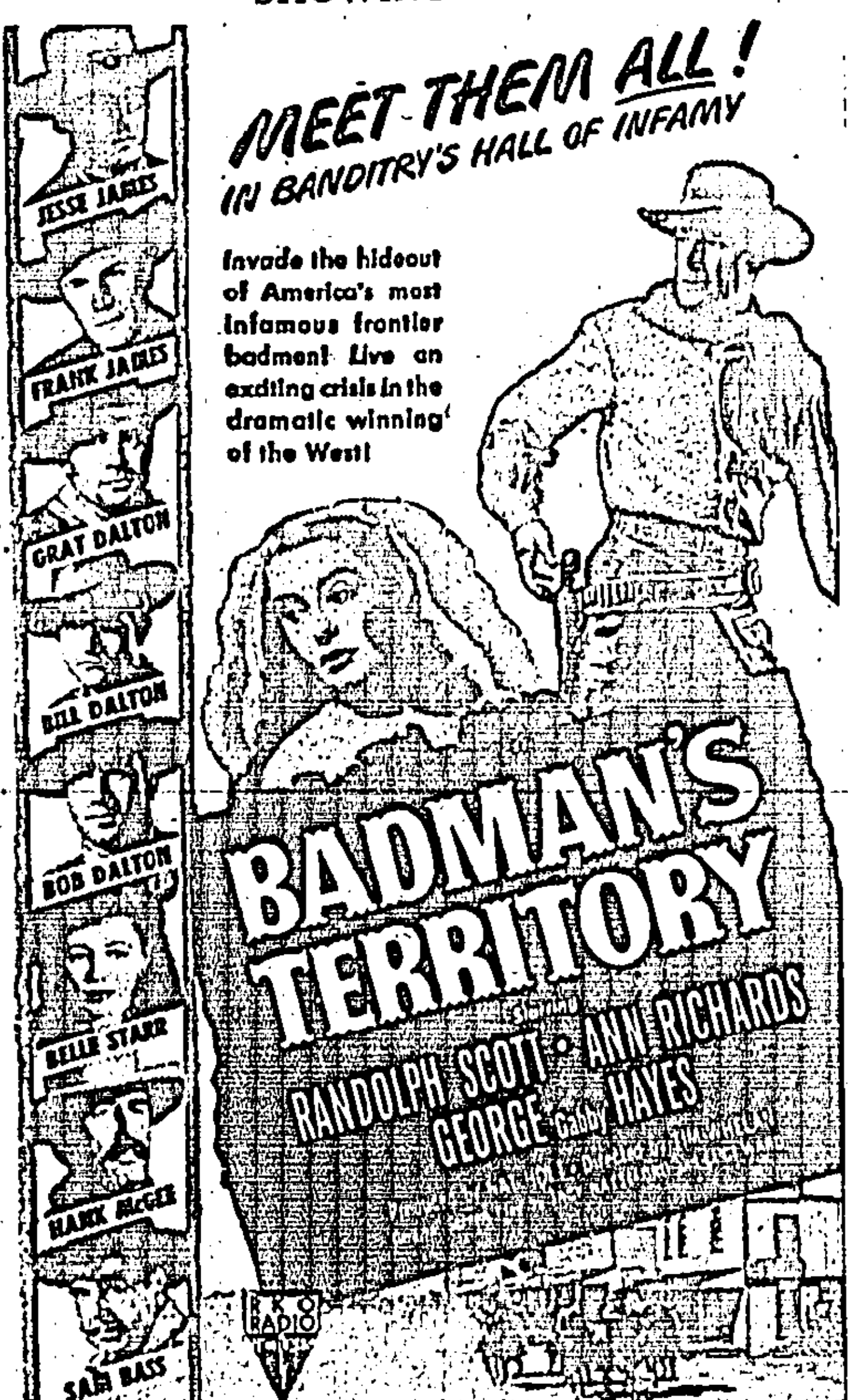
QUEEN'S

TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A. M.
9 BRAND NEW TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS!
VARIETY PROGRAMME

* SHOWING TO-DAY *
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE



ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
* SHOWING TO-DAY *



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

TRULY GREAT DRAMA! LASSIE COME HOME

in Thrilling Technicolor!

with RODDY McDOWALL * DONALD CRISP

And LASSIE, the wonderful dog star

An M-G-M TRIUMPH!

— NEXT CHANGE —

CHARLIE CHAPLIN FESTIVAL

TO-DAY ONLY **GATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

SONJA HENIE * JOHN PAYNE in

"MARRIAGE ON ICE"

Starring: JACK OAKIE—SAMMY KAYE

— EXTRA PERFORMANCE —

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 12.30 P.M.

"TARZAN AND THE GREEN GODDESS"

— TO-MORROW —

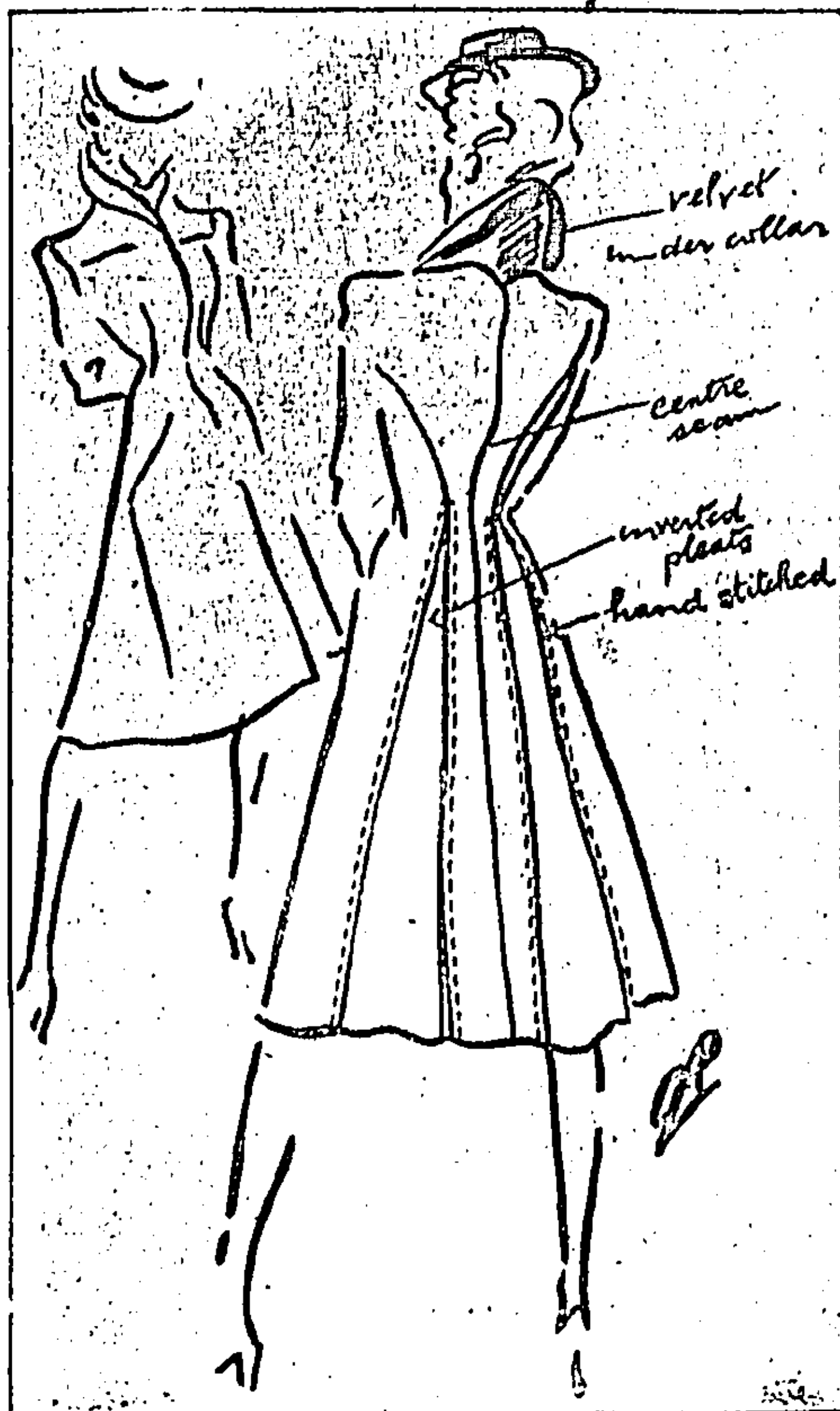
NEVER BEFORE SUCH THRILLS! GLORY!
MOSS HART'S "WINGED VICTORY"

WORLD OF WOMEN

THIS IS THE NEW COAT

BY
CREED

LONDON



How He Does It

Win For Dame Fashion In U.S.

THE American Government has given up trying to tell American women what kind of clothes they can wear. Come next spring Mrs. and Miss America may have just as many frills and frumpies as she wants on her new Easter outfit. What's more, her skirt may be just as long and full as fashion—and not the Government—may dictate.

THE Civilian Production Administration has announced that its famous order which restricted new styles since April 1942, is no longer needed and will be tossed out. This was an unconditional surrender to Dame Fashion, but actually it was somewhat anticlimatic.

ON October 2 the CPA wiped out all restrictions except

Here in his own working sketch of a top-coat designed by Charles Creed, one of the 10 leading British designers of women's clothes.

The high collar, upstanding to show a velvet under-collar, is a typical touch, which emphasises the dashing effect.

A couple of hand-stitched inverted pleats give swinging back fullness to the fitted line seen from the front. Pockets are placed to add breadth to the shoulders, swing to the hips.

those governing the length and sweep of skirts. Now it says supplies of woollen goods, cotton and rayon are such that the whole business can be safely abandoned. The order came too late to make any difference in feminine wardrobes for Fall, but for new Spring clothes the sky's the limit.

NO longer need designers forego such feminine frou-frou as French facings, tucks, pleats, shirring, oversize sleeves and patch pockets, and hemlines may dip and sweep where they will.

CHARLES CREED designs women's coats, suits and blouses only, invariably with a military air. But whatever the detail introduced, it never breaks up the basic clean cut, and in his sketch you see this clear precision of line.

Most of the clothes now on his hangers are in neutral shades—beige, oatmeal, stone—but never were neutrals less insipid. Clear yellows and scarlet, green, purple appear next, mainly in tweeds, faccloth and velvet whipcord. Individual details include jackets slashed and curved at the sides like a man's shirt tails, military collars and gauntleted cuffs, a fair amount of saddle-stitching, black silk cord binding and trimming a caramel corduroy suit.

Charles Creed, the person, is well built, unmarried, easy going, an easy conversationalist; only outward artistic idiosyncrasy is his turned-back jacket cuffs.

He says British women learned to look glamorous only since the war. "Women dress to please men, and with all that influx of foreigners." He does not think there are many well-dressed women in the new world. ("Since I was born, of course") and hates the current hip emphasis ("You'd think they'd want to hide those things").

He believes the time is returning when the fashionable woman makes her usual four changes of clothes daily, has a current collection to cover these changes from early morning to late evening.

He says he is a fatalist, has no ambition. Chief interest is his collection of soldiers, says they are not a build-up—but admits quite happily he is a business-man before artist.

He works in a cosy, untheatrical establishment, which is unusual for a fashion house. Backstage at the house in Basil Street, Kensington, the atmosphere is informal and good tempered.

On the first floor are small felt-carpeted rooms—a lounge, bedroom, etc.—holding part of the Creed collection of 15,000 model soldiers. Furnishings throughout are pointedly military, mainly Empire period. Crossed muslin curtains frame a minute gherkin balcony, muslin curtains blur, but not entirely hide, workrooms glimpsed from the quiet street.

Downstairs there is a reception-room—office, fitting-rooms and workrooms, staffed by about 30. This number would be higher if Creed could obtain more labour.

FLOWERS LIVE LONGER IF—

Flowers sent long journeys arrive crisply if saturated cotton is wrapped around their stalks. Stems of garden roses should be sealed with melted candle wax.

Long life to flowers, which have a teaspoonful of salt and a half-teaspoonful of soda dissolved in their drinking water.

Often a crumb of aspirin will save a vase of blooms from untimely death.

When stems are hard and woody—as with roses—bruise their stalks with a heavy weight before putting them in water; or split the ends upwards for about two inches.

Enquire at your flower-shop how much water a plant needs. Most of them vary considerably.

Roses thrive best in cold water, so arrange them in a wide china or stone bowl to keep them cool. Set daisies, roses—all flowers inclined to lose their stamina—standing up to their necks in a bucket of water overnight.



Good Outlook For Hosiery Industry

Prospects for Britain's hosiery industry are excellent, though many reconstruction problems have still to be overcome. That is the essence of the report of the Working Party which has been examining the industry.

It may be recalled that Working Parties consist of equal numbers of investigators—employers and employees from an industry; and independent members—under an independent chairman, and commercial circles regard the report of this particular Working Party as the more valuable because, although it is an independent survey, the views expressed on many matters are in broad agreement with informed opinion in the industry itself.

In most sections of the industry there will have to be extensive re-equipment with improved types of machines, and it seems probable that a Hosiery and Knitwear Council will be appointed to advise the Government and the industry on matters of broad planning.

Women will agree with the Working Party's opinion that "few things occupy a more prominent place in Britain's national life at the present time than stockings" and with its recommendation that 12,000,000 dozen pairs could and should be produced in Britain alone.

The outlook for the industry is good, despite the dislocation of the war years, and the Working Party is convinced that "the industry can make its best contribution to the national good under a system of private enterprise operating within the framework of general policies."

THE SWIRL OF EVENING SKIRTS

BACK again is the swirl of evening skirts which every woman instinctively loves to see and feel. For long formal dresses have returned—for private parties or for dancing at the Hotels.

Examples from London include a flowing evening gown in crushed rose crepe, the sleeves and shoulders given a new looseness, the skirt very full and trailing, the wide sash in pink and antique green brocade.

Shanghai's Heavy War Losses

Shanghai, Oct. 25.—Chinese property losses as a result of the war totalled £100,000,000 in Shanghai alone, according to statistics issued by the Secretariat Department of the Shanghai City Government appearing in the Chinese press.

The general Chinese public is said to have incurred losses aggregating CN\$896,137,000,000, US\$4,500,000 and HK\$47,000.

The heaviest sufferer among public organisations was the Chapel-Water and Power Company—which served Chinese-controlled areas bordering the International Settlement and French Concession in pre-war days—whose loss properly to the value of 330,000 million Chinese dollars (about £25,000,000).—Reuter.

PROTEST RESIGNATIONS

London, Oct. 24.—A Daily Herald dispatch from Berlin reported to-night that four departmental chiefs in the German administration of the Soviet zone had resigned following the deportation of skilled German technicians to Russia.—United Press and Reuter.

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10, Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

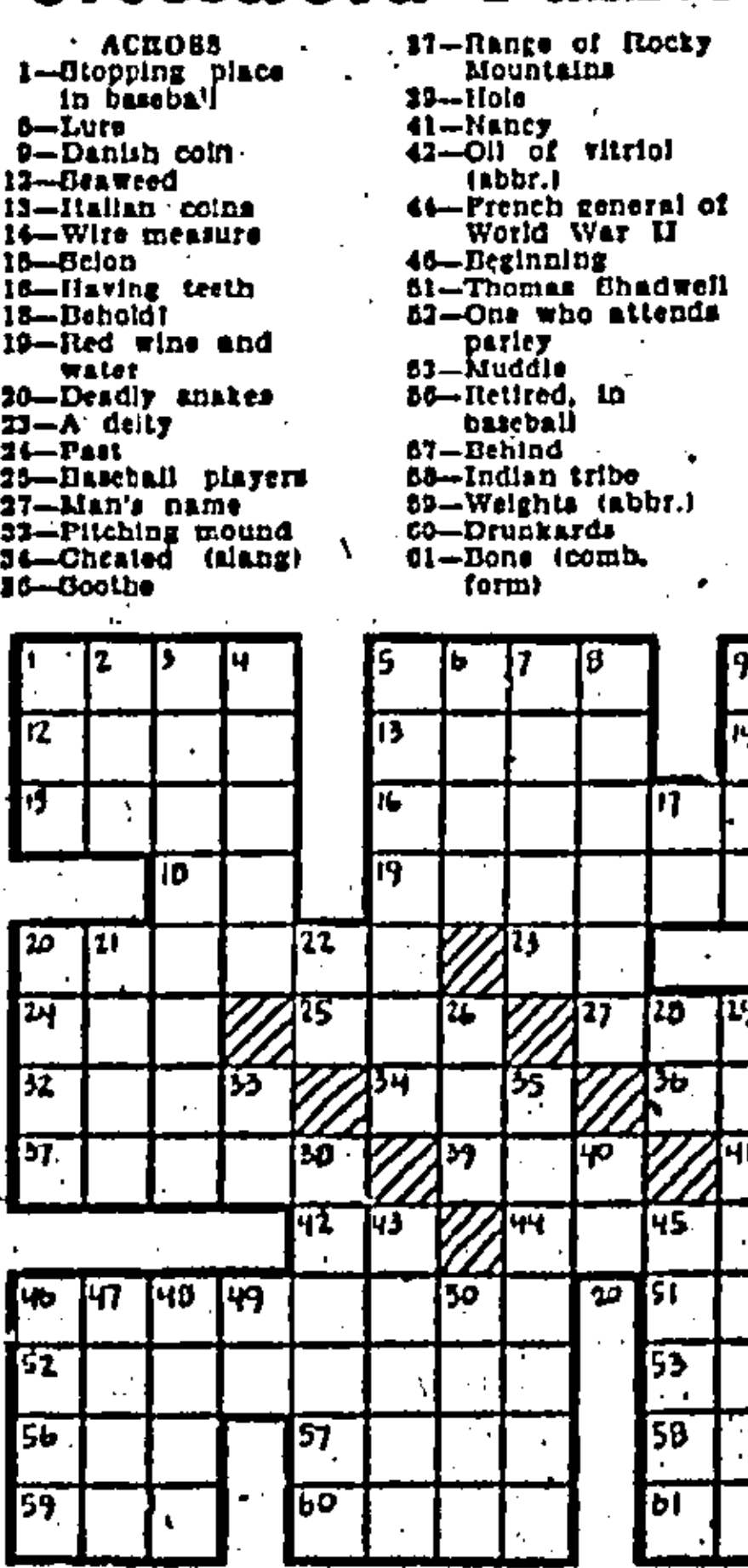
Dated the 26th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.,
4th Floor, Hong Kong.

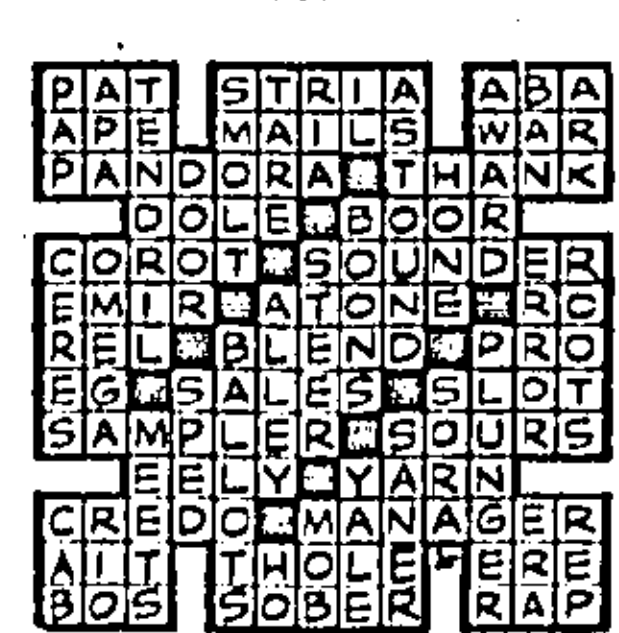
NOTICE

Advertisers requiring space in "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to submit copy not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding publication.

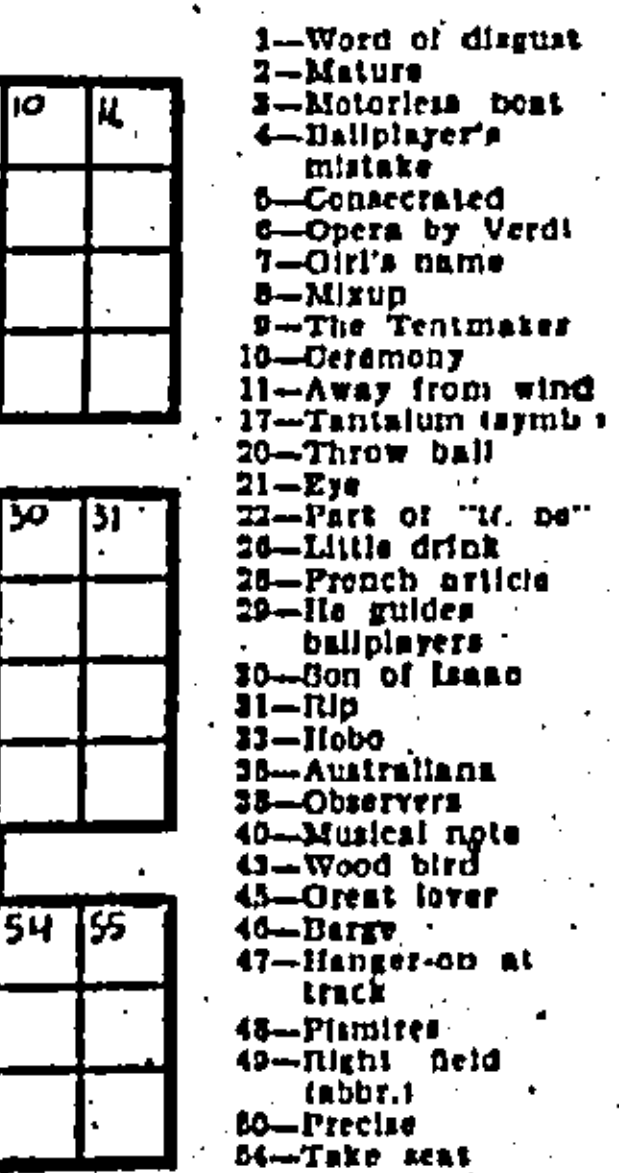
Crossword Puzzle



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN



According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

To-day's deal occurred in a team-of-four contest, and created quite a "swing."

South, dealer.

East-West vulnerable.

Total-point scoring.

NORTH		EAST	
Q J 9 6 3	5	Q J 9 6 3	5
A Q 5	10 8 7 6 2	A Q 5	10 8 7 6 2
7 3	4 4 3	7 3	4 4 3
K 6 5		K 6 5	

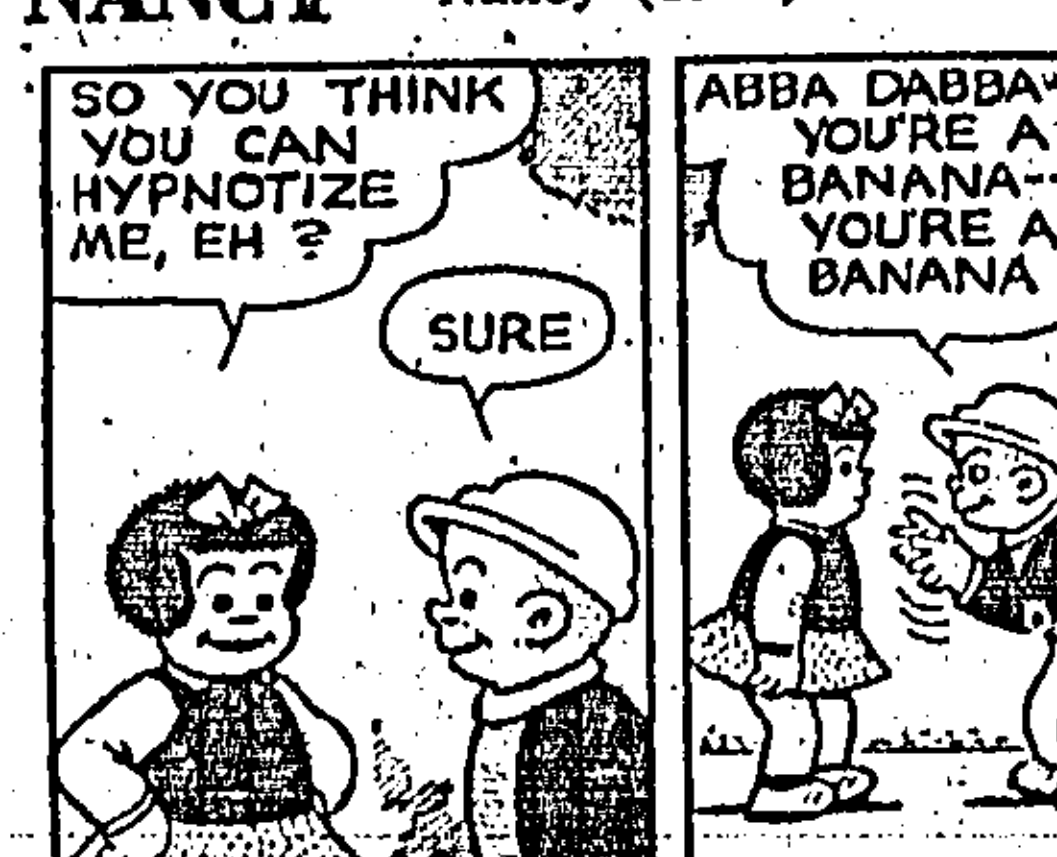
At the other table South did not underestimate his adversaries—he played for one break that would make their assistance obligatory rather than voluntary. After drawing trumps he took the heart finesse, and when it held, he was practically home. For now he could discard a diamond on the heart ace, ruff away the last heart to strip that suit, and effect a true throw-in play with his last diamond. Now West did have to shift to clubs, and by playing for "split" honours, South captured the queen and jack of clubs without difficulty.

Both Wests opened the diamond king, and both Souths won the trick. Trumps were drawn in two leads, but then the course of play was vastly different at the two tables.

At Table 1 South cashed the heart ace, ruffed a heart, returned to dummy with a trump and ruffed away the heart queen, then exited with a diamond. His hope, of course, was that the defenders would think he was now out of diamonds and would be afraid that a continuation of that suit would give him a ruff in one hand and a discard in the other; hence that they would shift to clubs. West, however, who took the diamond trick, was too shrewd. Suspecting that South was niggling for a club return, he persisted with another lead of diamonds, and that was South's Waterloo. He had to give up a club, for defeat.

At the other table South did not underestimate his adversaries—he played for one break that would make their assistance obligatory rather than voluntary. After drawing trumps he took the heart finesse, and when it held, he was practically home. For now he could discard a diamond on the heart ace, ruff away the last heart to strip that suit, and effect a true throw-in play with his last diamond. Now West did have to shift to clubs, and by playing for "split" honours, South captured the queen and jack of clubs without difficulty.

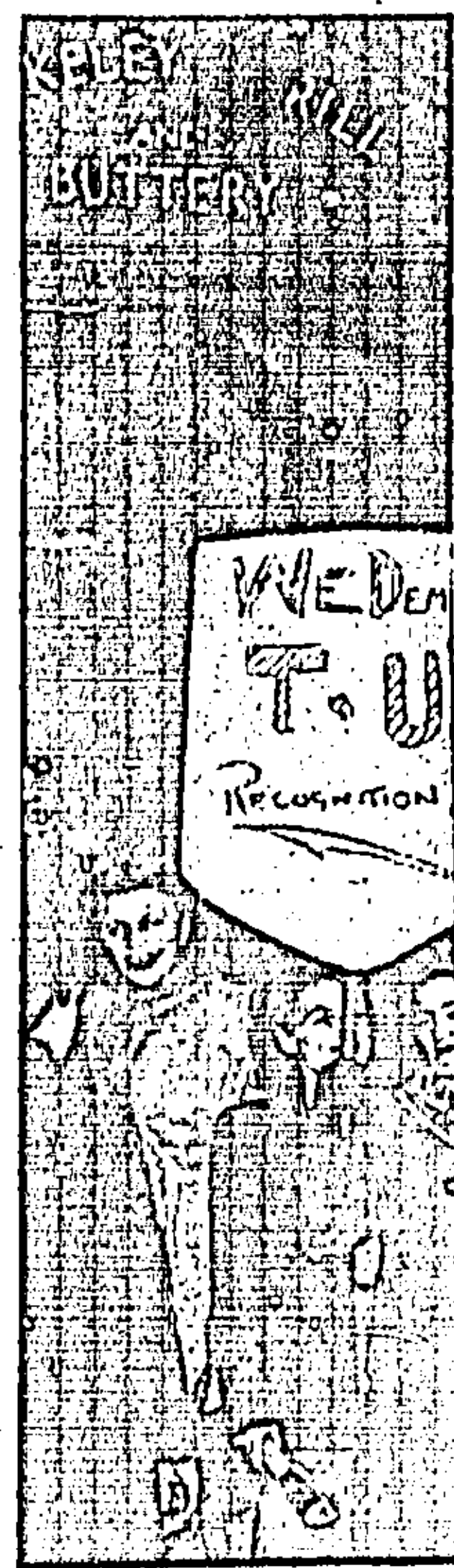
NANCY Nancy (Ritz) Banana



NOTICE

Advertisers requiring space in "The Hongkong Telegraph" are requested to submit copy not later than 5 p.m. on the day preceding publication.

THE WEST END HOTEL STRIKE



Left: At the Berkeley Hotel employees, bearing placards.

Above: Carrying their notice boards, Savoy Hotel workers parade before the Strand entrance to the Savoy Hotel.

Right: The man... Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel. The dinner... a chicken leg and dry biscuit. The occasion... Institute of Fuel dinner at the Connaught Rooms, London, after the waiters walked out.



Sudanese Case For Complete Independence

London, Oct. 25. — Egypt wants sovereignty over the Sudan to fulfil her dream of making an empire from Uganda to the Mediterranean, declared Abdulla Bey the Secretary General of the Sudanese WAMR party now in London in putting forward his party's view that the Sudan should be completely independent.

A brigadier in the Sudanese Defence Corps during the war and a member of the Sudan Advisory Council, Bey said in an interview: "I can see no reason for Egypt claiming sovereignty over the Sudan except for expansion and to fulfil her ancient dream of making such an empire. This would give supremacy to Egypt in the Arab League and would also give Egypt strategic domination over Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. The first step in such an imperial adventure is the domination of the Sudan. That would give Egypt, as it has given other countries and conquerors, soldiers' bases and supply bases. It would immediately give Egypt room for her population to overflow into the Sudan and exploit it economically. The present conditions of the mass of the people of Egypt is such that the Sudanese people are anxious to avoid this."

A Separate Race
The Sudanese base their claim for independence, he said, first on the simple fact that they are not Egyptians but Sudanese—a definite and separate race. "There is not the slightest doubt that the overwhelming mass of Sudanese wish to be independent of British and Egyptians," he said. "A plebiscite could prove that we of the WAMR party are prepared to accept... the verdict of a plebiscite held tomorrow if necessary. No Egyptian has ever suggested such a course for Sudan because the Egyptians know as well as we do what the result would be."

"The longer the present system of condominium (joint rule) exists the more unhappy becomes the State of Sudan. We see the Egyptian British and Sudanese influences all pulling different ways in the administration and the Sudanese are always suffering. We are determined that if a settlement is not soon reached and the independence of the country established we will take the matter before the United Nations. We believe the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, when he says Sudan will be independent, he must realise that every day's delay adds to the troubles of our country." Abdulla Bey said that if the Sudan could not have independence his people would be glad to have their country put under United Nations trusteeship. The Egyptians would never dare to put their case for sovereignty over the Sudan before the United Nations because they had no case at all really, he ended.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 25.—Silver and Gold quotations to-day were:

	Rupiah Annas
Silver, Ready	160 00 per 100 tolas
Silver, Forward	150 00 per 100 tolas
Gold, Delivery	98 01 per tola
Gold, Forward	98 01 per tola
Sovereigns	was quoted at 172 pias per fine ounce.
Alexandria Gold	was quoted at 172 pias per fine ounce.

London gold and silver prices were unchanged.—Reuter.

More coming

THIS Paris conference broke up on October 15. Another star almost immediately in New York. Conferences stretch away into the distance, an endless appendage to the peace, years and years of conferences.

Should we worry about that? Should we fear it? There are at least two hopeful points to be taken into account. First, this conference is rather like one of our own Parliaments at work. There is a Government and an Opposition (in this case, the Russians). Despite the Opposition, laws do get themselves passed eventually. And work done, for the most part. Second is the reflection that in 1919 the world was at the peak of

optimism; there were brimming hopes for the League of Nations, and war was unthinkable. This time, we are starting at the bottom in a world of cynicism. On the analogy that wherever you get a mountain you get a valley as well, we should soon be starting on the upward climb. No, I cannot see war here anywhere. Both politics and politicians are beginning to look very, very tired. It is a grey, tired, muddy, inconclusive peace. But it is peace.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We couldn't find a sinner, but we'd rather bring the children along anyway—we like to be watching them when they start to wreck something!"

The Great Russian Dilemma

Back Europe's Communists

Or Take Home The Wealth?



Alan Moorehead Returns To Paris

FOR 80 days they laboured in Paris, and now at last it is all over. Never, I suppose, in this generation have we seen such a business: the commissions and the committees, the all-night sittings, the mammoth speeches and spluttering arguments, the non-stop telephonings around the world, the special aircraft running between London, Paris and Moscow, and this remarkable tidal wave of words in 20 different languages.

What have we got out of it? At first sight it looks as though the mountain has produced a mouse. Nothing is definitely decided.

Last July, in midsummer, Molotov, Bevin, Bidault and Byrnes presented an agenda to the conference, and now, in autumn, the conference is sending it right back to them—sending it back virtually unaltered, still full of holes, none of the great problems really solved.

It has all been rather like a giant echo. Whenever the Big Four cried "Trieste" or "the Danube," back from the conference came the same words, booming louder but with not much more meaning in them.

So this is where the Big Four came in. After two and a half months' labour, Byrnes, Bidault, Bevin and Molotov must return to the same problems and themselves. If possible, write the treaties with Finland, Italy, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

In Paris there was, when I returned just before the end, an air of marked frustration. The pessimists (a solid majority) shook their heads. Had not the conference only opened up more difficulties?

Had it not lined up the West against the East, the Anglo-Saxons against the Slavs? Had it not shown the impossibility of compromise and left the hopes of peace more ragged than before? This was what you heard as you walked around the corridors of the Luxembourg.

Foes & Allies

REPORTING the peace conference, I found, was very like reporting the war, except you did not have to dress up for it and you did not have to ride around in jeeps.

The alarms and exclamations were much the same. The real difference is that in war you know your enemy, while here everyone seems to be slightly appalled at finding his foes among his own allies.

The old enemies—Finland and the rest—have simply not mattered at all at this conference. They have been merely the battlefield over which the Allies during these past eleven weeks have struggled for position and power against one another.

No big hitch

DEPLORABLE? Yes. But what is the good of going on looking back on what we hoped would come out of this conference? Let us look instead at what has actually happened.

First, no one has walked out of the conference. No one has really defied or boycotted it except, Yugo-Slavia

conference not of individuals but of teams. No one man dominated at any time.

Background men

EVEN Britain in a startling way departed from tradition. Foreign Office officials of whom few had heard before, men like Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, who normally advised his Ministers, were pushed right up to the microphone.

And on the whole it must be said they handled things skilfully. They were nearly as forceful as the politicians and somewhat smoother and more coherent in technique.

For the British Empire, the conference did good. The Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians came to Paris definitely determined to take a line of their own on all things. This was very clear in the early speeches.

But then, as the conference went on, the Dominion leaders found their own policies running parallel with the British. All the Dominions wanted was to get themselves heard. They got themselves heard. There are no major differences with Britain.

Something of the same process went on in Britain's relations with the United States and Western Europe, notably France. Broadly, the Western Powers voted together for a world as it stood in 1939, but minus Germany and Japan.

Broadly, the Russians voted for a world as it stands now—that is to say, a world with the Russians in sole possession of all their gains. That was the fundamental issue of the conference, that was the rock over which the compromises are breaking. It came up in every speech, it was the underlying theme of every dispute.

Issue No. 1

WHAT was the biggest issue of the conference? Undoubtedly the matter of Trieste, which was brought to a head in the early hours of last Thursday morning.

Trieste is not a complicated matter. The Russians would prefer that vital Italian port in the Central Mediterranean to be in the hands of their political friends, the Yugo-Slavs. The Western Powers want to make Trieste an international port like Danzig was and Tangier is.

The Russians have indicated that they will accept the decision of a two-thirds majority vote. Marshal Tito charges angrily through this dispute. He says he will not accept the decision. But he will accept what Moscow says to him. As yet, Moscow has not boycotted the decision.

What really is most complicated—and this conference has brought it out strongly—is the relationship of Moscow towards the Communist Party in other countries. The "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" still governs the Russian attitude towards war and peace.

They want reparations in full from the defeated countries and no non-committalities. They will impoverish Austria in order to re-equip the Ukraine and raise their standards of home a little nearer to the standards of the West.

But equally the Russians want to support the Communist Governments they have set up in such defeated territories. If they persist in the demand for reparations they will destroy these Communist Governments.

First of all, for example: Can they support the Communists in Italy and at the same time take away from the Italians their means of livelihood?



VISHINSKY holding forth angrily.

Some 40 or 50 respectable-looking gentlemen, all very much alike, were sitting mildly round the conference table listening to him. No one excluded. They have got to know Mr. Vishinsky, and he has got to know them.

In the technique of debate, at least, this conference reached a good understanding. Nobody here, as far as I could see, started muttering about war as soon as he was defeated in an argument.

Next, there is clearly a great virtue in having things out in the open. Perhaps you do not get quick, clear decisions, but at least every delegate feels that he has put up a fight and that his backers know about it.

Nothing secret

IF Mr. Bevin thought Mr. Molotov was talking to him, he would not be wrong. He was, as far as I could see, started muttering about war as soon as he was defeated in an argument.

Possibly one of the reasons why we have been disappointed about this conference is that, for the first time, the public is hearing the disputes which used to go on just as violently in private.

And the meeting did not degenerate into either a brawl or a show-down.

There is another thing, which may or may not be obvious according to your politics: this has developed into a conference run largely not by politicians but by officials.

No Lloyd George or Clemenceau arose. If there were great personalities among the Big Four, they cancelled one another out. It was a

SHOWING



At 2.30, 5.10,

TO-DAY

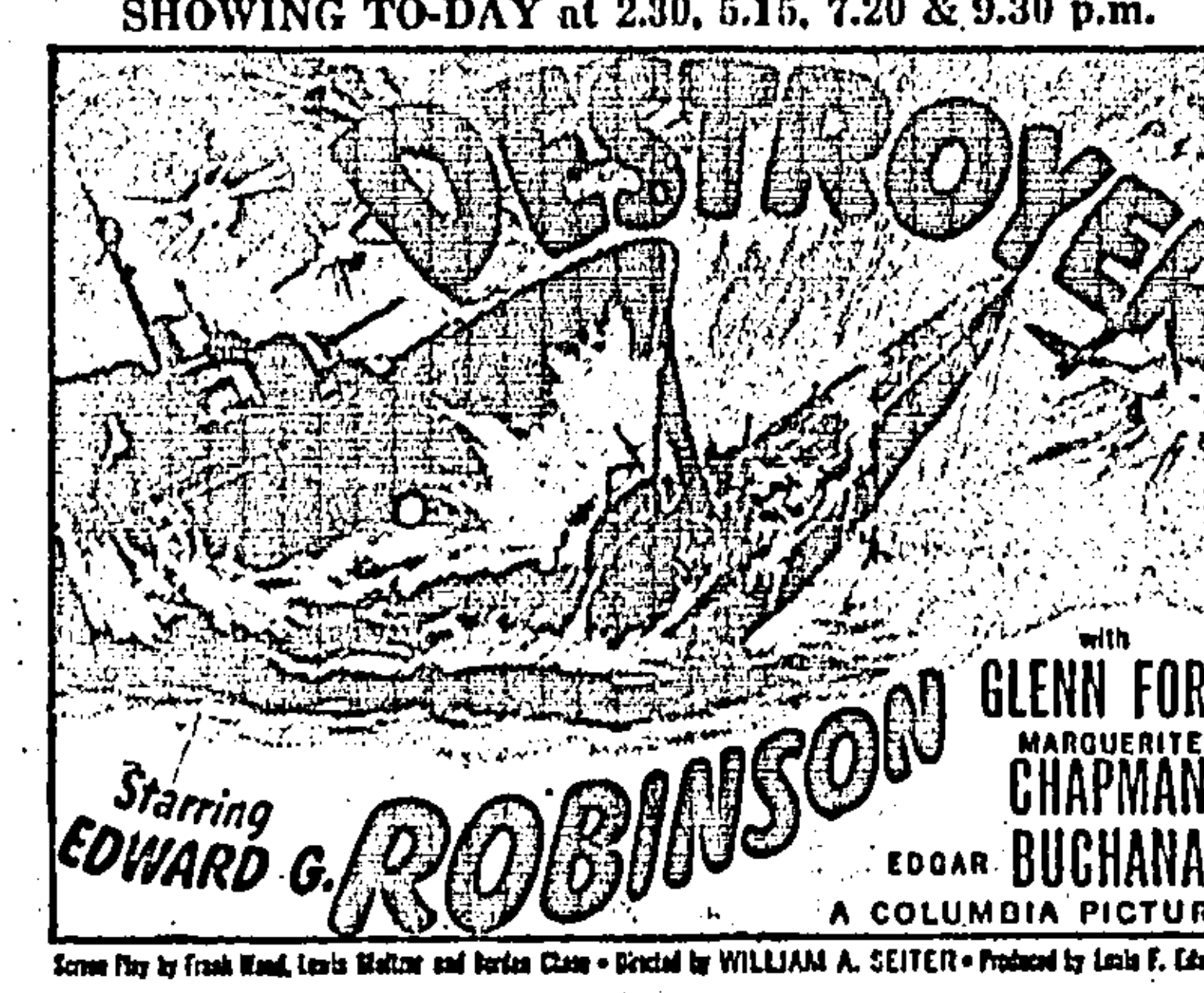
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



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U.S. GIRLS IN GEISHA
HOUSES REPORT DENIED
Tokyo, Oct. 25 (UP).—SCAP headquarters in a statement said to-day the investigation of the complaints filed by 16 employees of the occupation forces that they were forced to live in undesirable quarters revealed that all the complainants were residents in Japan throughout the war and, there-

fore, their domicile could not be a matter of official responsibility. The complaint, filed with the U.S. Army Inspector-General's office, stated that American civilians were forced to live in a geisha house because the Japanese Government did not comply with an Allied order to give them proper quarters after they were required to leave the Marunouchi Hotel.

The hotel was commandeered from the Japanese and ordered to be assigned to the British Commonwealth forces to billet British personnel.

